sa allege with regard to that Legislative election be true, then they are not rebels in repudiating its authority, and may defy its enactments without committing treason. Nay: they would be false to their birthright and traitors to their Liberty if they did not resist such usurpation.

-At length Mr. CRITTENDEN took the floor, and announced that he should vote against Mr. Mason's proposition to remand the Kansas Memorial from the Committee on Territories and in favor of printing it, because he wished to get rid of the subject, and not to play into the hands of fanatics and agitators. Here he turned upon Gov. Seward, (who had neither introduced the memorial, nor moved its printing, nor made any motion with regard to it, ) and, by the very broadest insinnations, accused him of getting up this and similar discussions for purposes of personal aggrandizement and sectional agitation.

Gov. SEWARD rejoined with a spirit which his friends would gladly see him manifest more frequently. He had not impugned the motives of any Senator; he should not enter upon the defense of his own. He had no doubt of the honesty and patriotism of the Senator from Kentucky; he had full confidence that justice would yet be done to his own integrity and sincerity. He would leave his vindication to time, and could hardly be tempted again to allude to attacks upon his honesty and purity of motive.

Gov. S. spoke a much greater length in this strain-justly and forcibly, though not so indignantly as these aspersions deserve. Here are men who have power, prestige, prescription, wealth, and almost everything that a self-seeker could desire on their side, yet accusing their scorned and overborne opponents of demagoging and pandering to popular passions for their own aggrandizement. Mr. Crittenden might as plausibly accuse one of his own slaves of being black for the sake of wielding an influence over other negroes and winning consideration with white men, as to accuse an Anti-Slavery man of being such for selfish purposes. All men do know that Slavery is generally in the ascendant-that Presidents, Chief Justices, Embassadors, &c. are chosen from among its votaries; that lawyers find their best customers and clergymen their richest pew-holders among the votaries or champions of the "peculiar institution." To talk of a statesman's devotion to Anti-Slavery as crafty, sinister and self-seeking, then, is to affront common sense and outrage probability.

-Just before this, some one had started a cavil as to the regularity and authenticity of the Memorial, based on the fact that interlineations and erasures appeared in the body of it, while the signatures were all in the same hand. Gen. Cass, who had presented it, made no explanation, and Gov. Seward remarked that these cavils were worthy rather of a cross-examination in a country court than a discussion in the Senate. Mr. Crittenden took fire at this-in fact, his temper is not under good discipline this Winter-perverted it into an attack on the legal profession, and on him self as a lawyer, and in the heat of his passion in dulged in sundry unworthy flings at Gov. S., who simply corrected his misapprehensions and received them with entire equanimity. I know what wisdom there is in "a soft answer;" but Crittenden's passion was groundless and his flings unprovoked, and I think Gov. S. should have very squarely told him so. I must consider that the true way to repress exhibitions of temper and arrogance which are so unbecoming the American Senate.

I felt that the chosen representatives of Free Kansas were making a grave mistake when they intrusted the presentation of their Constitution and Memorial to Gen. Cass; but they were all Nebraska Democrats and "Popular Sovereignty men of Gen. C.'s school, and took the course to them most natural and which they doubtless thought best. The issue has justified my apprehensions. When the contest became hot to-day, and the special pleaders had discovered what they represented as a flaw in the indictment, Gen. Cass backed out and let his clients down to the ground. He couldn't say anything about the genuineness or authenticity of the Memorial, and in effect gave it up; and if the introducer could not uphold it, who coulds Butler and Mason saw their advantage and pressed it; the former even insisted that the Memorial was a fraud, a forgery, and was amazed that any one could be found in the Senate to countenance it. There is no one now in Washington who has any personal knowledge on the subject but Gen. Lane (Senator elect from Kansas), and Gov. Seward had never seen him to know him till this day; and I presume it was nearly the same with every Free Kansas man present. Wade, Wilson, and Fessenden, three of our best Senstors, were absent; others were astounded and perplexed by the suddenness of this new attack. Those Senators who had half the day objected to the Memorial that it was signed by those who had impudently assumed to be the Legislature of Kansas, now objected still more vehemently that it wasn't so signed, - so the Senate virtually succumbed to their clamor, only Harlan, Seward and Summer voting No. (Trumbull, Hale and Foster absent, Foot and Collamer ditto or silent)-and recalled the Kansas Memorial from the Committee on Territories, and handed it back to Gen. Cass, who presented it. I reckon that when it comes in again, it will be presented by an earnest friend of Free Kansas, who will know what he is about, and that it will be so fortified as to obviate all

THE SENATE'S DEBATE-THE MISSOURI

SLAVE CASE. From Our Own Corr

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 10, 1856. Although it was supposed the reference and printing of the Kansas Memorial were determined by the action of the Senate on Monday, the whole subject was revived to-day, and with even an intenser exhibition of feeling than was manifested when the matter was first introduced and discussed. In the course of some remarks upon the subject, Mr. Hale took occasion to vindicate the right of the people of Kansas to have their petitions published, and to form such a Government as was most acceptable to themselves. Mr. Donglas seized the opportunity to retreat from the position which he assumed the other day, when he justified the printing, upon the pretence that the allegation of any claim of "right" on behalf of the State Legislature of Kansas gave the question a new and more important aspect, to which he could not assent, inasmuch as it seemingly countenanced the revolutionary proceedings which he had constantly con-

The demonstration of Mr. Douglas at once roused the faithful, and Mr. Mason, Mr. Butler, Mr. Weller, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Cass, Mr. Rusk, and indeed Mr. Everybody on that side, " pitched in," as if it were a case of life and death and the disease might be arrested by Senatorial logomachy. After all these fingers had been put in the pie-Mr. Trumbull entered the lists and utterly demol-

ished the sophistries and exposed the contradictions of the gestlemen, who to-day advocated one course, and, uton a convenient pretext, repudiated it the next Hs work was admirably executed, and with that sort of artistic skill which attracted admiration from some of those who suffered by its

There is one octiceable fact in all these debates which has not been pressed with the effect which It deserves to clain. Whatever the people of Kan sas have done in forming their own institutions has been done under the sanction of the bill, as expounded by its authors at the time. If it has worked in direct conflict with the original inten-

tion, and returned to plague the inventors, the fault is not that of 'hose who have illustrated "Popular Sovereignty' by engrafting upon it the principle of Popular Freedom. But what is most striking in this connection is, that the Democratic party, which has heretofore appropriated to itself the peculiar guardianship of popular rights, and sought to ingratiate favor by courting every popular expedient, is now driven to the extremity of turning its back upon every profession, and to-day stands forth the acknowledged champion of the

one-man power.

They denounce the people who have exercised the very privileges that were professedly secured by the Nebrsska bill, as rebels, revolutionists and traitors, while in the same breath they eulogize the Executive, who sends a regment of Federal soldiers to subdue them. This is Democracy practically illustrated, and it is just the audacious sham by which the country has been ruled like a despotism ever since the advent of the Military Chieftain who is now worshiped as a divinity i the Democratic Pantheon.

In the worst and blackest days of ancient Federalism, no such doctrines were evan announced as are now boldly advocated by these canting and mouthing demagogues. Mr. Bayard could not go far enough to-day, in stigmatizing what he denounced as the outrage of the people of Kansas in forming a Government for themselves, vithout the intervention of Federal authority. In one of his flights of indignant invective he said the "State of New-York existed under the Federal Govern ment," meaning it was created by that power Considering that the champions of State Rights claim that the Federal Government is but an agen and creation of independent States, this is a nove and extraordinary position. The whole aim and tendency of Democracy now is to centralize power here, to break down the rights of the States, and to convert the Federal Government into an eigine and propagandist of Slavery. The Executive sway is already felt in every pulsation of the nation and is already felt in every pulsation of the nation and its encroachments are daily sapping the founda-tions of the legislative and judicial departments. Democracy may now adopt for its motte the pin-ciple of monarchical institutions—"The King can do no wrong;" for there is no usurpation which does not find a ready apologist, and no outrage but what receives an unqualified defense.

During the discussion Mr. Stuart of Michigas

interposed, in the hope of bringing the Senate to the consideration of the Harbor bills, which had, by express understanding, been set down as the special order for the day. But when the ball was once in motion its progress could not be checked The public business and the material interests of the country were subordinate considerations to these Buncombe exhibitions, and the appeals were thrust aside as if such topics were an intrusion when party capital was to be made or personal

At last there is a prospect of getting at the substance and merits of the Missouri case, instead of condemnation by indirection. At the consultation last night Judge Catron went over to the ground which Judge Campbell had taken, thus, with those before ascertained, securing a majority for admitting the jurisdiction of the Court, which had been challenged. Another conference will be held on Saturday night, to determine in what mode the Judges who have denied jurisdiction can give opinions on the merits of the case. This will not prove a serious dilemma, for there are various methods of extrication, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to minds that are sufficiently in genious to find pleas for always uniting on the side of every question involving Slavery.

It is clearly foreshadowed that the majority of the

Court will hold that Dred Scott, the colored plaintiff who claims his freedom from four years' continued residence in free territory, will decide against him. But there is such a thing as a minority left on the bench, notwithstanding the Court has been denounced as the ' Citadel of Slavery:" and unless all the impressions are erroneous, Judge McLean will fortify their positions with an opinion that cannot fail to confound those who are prepared to repudiate the judgments of Southern Courts and the practice of Southern States. Judge Curtis, it is believed, will also contribute a pow ful exposition of the case, and of all the incidental questions connected with it; and Judge Grier will concur with both. go in a body, and probably carry Judge Nelson with them. The decree will be delivered next week, and the opinions will make a sensation.

INDEX.

### THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE KANSAS MEMORIAL.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11, 1856. There is a concerted purpose to misrepresent the action of the Senate yesterday on the Kansas Memorial. The Union misstates it as a vote to reject the application of Kansas for admission under her Free-State Constitution, and I presume this misrepresentation has been telegraphed to Missouri to encourage the Border Ruffians and dishearten our friends in Kansas. The Star, on the other hand, asserts that the Memorial was rejected as a forgery. This is equally false. The real decision was that the Memorial, as presented, was not in due form nor properly authenticated. Different Senators voted for diverse and mixed motives, but the Senate decided no more than I have indicated. Gen. Lane will memorialize the Senate forthwith, setting forth the facts in the case, and offering to verify them, if required, under the direction of the Senate. If evidence is really wanted by any of the genuiness of the Memorial, they shall have it to their hearts' content. This flurry will fix attention on the document, causing it to be generally read.

Private bills engrossed both Houses to-day, ac ording to the rules. The Senate passed many, the House but one. Adjourned to Monday. The House is deplorably thin, and too many of the Members who are in the city are generally out of their seats, unless an important division is apprehended. Some remedy for this must be de-

FROM WASHINGTON. MASHINGTON, Friday, April 11, 1856.

Many members of Congress have accepted invitaions to participate in the celebration of the birth-day
if Henry Clay to-morrow, at Hanover Slash Cottage,

orginia.

George Fox has been appointed Mail Route Agent tween Washington and Philadelphia.

### XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, April 11, 1856. The Senate passed 48 private bills, including one for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the army who sustained losses by the San Francisco and Winfield Scott stambout disasters. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The bill to compensate Ex-Minister John S. Pendle-on for extra diplomatic services was passed, together with a number of other private bills. Adjourned till Monday

ADJOURNMENT OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE. Cincinsari, Friday, April 11, 1856.
The Ohio Legislature adjourned to-day till the first

Monday in January. The adjournment was to have taken place on Wednesday night, but was postponed in consequence of the press of business. The proceedings to-day were harmonious, and business was about finished up.

NON ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. HALIFAX, Saturday, April 19, 1856-1 A. M.

The steamship Cambria, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool, has not yet been signaled off this port. Wind N. W. Wenther clear. The Canada left here for Liverpool at 11:00 last

THE CASE OF JUDGE DAVIS OF MAINE.

Augusta, Me., Friday, May 11, 1856. The address to the Governor for the removal of Judge Davis has passed the Legislature. In the Senate the vote stood 25 to 3, and in the House 80 to 61.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP GLANCE.

BALTIMORE, Priday, April 11, 1856. The ship Glance, from Liverpool for New-York, is reported as having arrived in Chesapeake Bay, with loss of rudder, having been 111 days on the passage. The bark Pentucket, from Pernambuco for New-York, has put into the Chesapeake, dismasted.

THE VIRGINIA SEARCH LAW.

Norfolk, Friday, April 11, 1856.

The schooner Maryland has been released, Captain
Speight having paid the fine of \$500 for his refusal to
submit to a search.

FALL OF A METEOR.

BELFAST, Friday, April 11, 1856.

At 9 o'clock this morning a large meteor fell south
of this city, shaking the buildings in the vicinity, and
being distinctly heard in Rockland and neighboring towns. The sound resembled the explosion of a pow-der-mill. It is not exactly known where it fell.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Friday, April 11, 1856.

No. 219. A. Secombe et al., plaintiffs, agt. Franklin
Steele. Error to Supreme Court of Minnesota. Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 79. Wm. Thomas et al., owners of the bark
Laura, agt. James W. Osborne. The argument was
continued by Messis. Thomas and Wallis for the appellee, and Mr. Brune for appellants.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CHATHAM FAUR CORNERS, Friday, April 11.

Samuel Summes, aged 22 years, from East Stockbridge, Mass., fell from a train of cars on the Hudson dealers of the train passing over one of his legs. The surgeons amputated the limb, but he died soon after.

RAILROAD COLLISION. Estros, Pa., Friday, April 11, 1856. On the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Easton, to-day a gravel train came in collision with a coal train, and two men were seriously injured. The engines were completely smashed.

LAKE NAVIGATION. The ice moved out of our harbor last night. In the Lake it is slowly breaking away.

FROM ALBANY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 10, 1856. "Will there be an Extra Session?" That's the question. The Governor says there shall not, and the Legislature says, or has said, there shall be. The Legislature died in saying there shall be, and the Governor lives to say there shall not. Thus, the omnipotent "skall" stands face to face with the immorable "shall not!" And Destiny looks, bandaged, into the future.

Now, then, I can tell you that there will be no Extra Session. Nothing but an absolute necessity of State preservation, not anticipated, can move the Governor, and I think the Governor is right. If a body of men elected under the Constitution will not do their duty, the people must see to electing a better class of men as their representa-tives. The leaders of the Extra Session men boldly avowed their intention of making that part of the Constitution which limits their lazy-man's levy on the public treasury to a hundred days unpopular. Gov. Clark intends to keep up that restriction, whether popular or unpopular, till the people who

adopted it consent to repeal it.

The Assembly adjourned in quite a belligerent feeling. They wished to fight the Executive, and propositions were made to storm the Senate Cham-The leaders of the Extra-Session movement would neither work during the days they were paid, nor would they consent to let others remain paid, nor would they consent to the time. They to work either for paid time or extra time. They to work either for paid time or extra time. They He must call us back again, and as an Extra Ses sion has no limits, we shall remain at our do-nothing labors the other 265 days of the year.

But the Governor has looked at both sides of the question. He sees that there will be great and urgent necessity for further legislation. Many may suffer: the wheels of government may stop, but there is one thing more to be dreaded than any forescen calamity for want of legislation, and that is calling together again the legislators. They are going-gone-a bargain, as Toodles would say, and the Governor don't want to replevin the article. Even the prevalent small-pox failed to scare them awayfill the hundred days expired.

What a row that letter of the Governor to "O.

Robinson and others" raised. The Solons of the Assembly, headed by their Speaker, addressed the Governor, and the Governor answered their address, and then they grew indignant because he gave them an answer-the only thing they wanted, or could possibly have expected-to their address They first attempted to dictate to the Governor, when he courteously informed them that h could not do what they asked, they rave about his dictating to them. The attacks upon the Gover-nor in last night's foray have injured the assailants

There may be an earthquake at Albany this Summer, but an Extra Session is not at all prob-

Will you permit me to say a word about the Governor's pardens? You have expressed your disapprobation of the pardon of Dr. Graham. It is right that the Press should speak its sentiments on this matter, but it is right also that the whole truth should be known about it. It was no sudden or ill-considered yielding to the importunities for his pardon. No one unversed in the urgeney of appeals for pardon can know what fortitude it takes to resist these appeals. Nothing, however, would have moved the Governor to grant the pardon had the prisoner's health continued. Nor he yield to any mere rumor of sickness. When appeal on that score was made to him, he sent a confidential friend, a skillful physician, to Sing Sing, to observe and report. Nor was he satisfied with one such observation and report, but again a professional investigation was made, and not until he was convinced that his sickness was such as to call imperatively for Executive clemency was it

We had a considerable display of tar and gunwe had a considerate display to the sevening. Some say it was for "Perry's victory;" others say it was for Perry's defeat. Betting is brisk yet, and money is freely offered that Perry will be duly inaugurated. I have little feeling of preference for either side. Perry seems a little easier in elecution and orthography than Quachenbush—that's all.

But these Albany politicians are ungrateful fellows. Your city Representative of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards voted here on the strength of Squatter Sovereignty. The Atlas is down upon him for voting the Know-Nothing ticket, while the Know-Nothing papers are abusing him for voting with the Quacks. See what little thanks such disinterested patriotism receives from an ungrateful

Last night beds, were beds, only such as were cots. To-night the wing of sleep has room to spreaditself. I, a solitary stranger, weary of locomotive railing, and a member of no lobby, neutral in politics and with no interest in Supply bills, ensconce myself in a room just vacated by a defunct legislator under the cool assurance that I

shall not be disturbed. Mr. Attorney-General Cushing (not Caleb-how

these Cushings do run into Attorney-Generals!) is going down to your city to try Baker.

THE METHODIST TRACT SOCIETY CONDEMNED.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 10, 1856. The Providence Conference of the Methodist Episopal Church has just closed its Annual Session in this city; and for the encouragement of the friends of Freedom I wish to make known through your paper the great step which this learned and influential body

of ministers have taken in rebuking the Tract Society of their church, for its yielding to the demands of the Slave Power and refusing to publish among its issues works condemning Slavery as it exists in this country.

After a warm and earnest discussion of half a day, the following resolutions were passed by a large majority. lority:

Resolved. That the studied silence of the Society on the sub-

ect of American Slavery is unjustifiable, and we cannot re-mmend it to our people, or take collections in its behalf, unt-ir anifests a readiness to speak against this, as against othe

Resolved. That as an anxiliary we enspend all cooperation thand support of the Parent Society, until its policy in this spect is rectified."

These resolutions must commend themselves to every true Anti-Slavery man. A Society which stands in fear of the crack of the slave criver's whip does not deserve the support of Freedom.

The Methodist Tract Society, if silent on this sub-

ject, can no more escape the censure of an enlightened public opinion than the great American Tract Society, that is now being tossed on the waves of an agitated

public opinion.

They fear a loss of patronage, adopt which course They fear a loss of patronage, a topt which course they may. And yet it is strange that they do not see that to be silent much longer will bring paralysis and death. It is strange that intelligent men do not mark better the changes constantly going on in the body politic, and what strides the young giant of Freedom is making. When Slavery is no longer able to control the polewans it has hitherto done—of the great be-

is making. When Slavery is no longer able to control the policy—as it has hitherto done—of the great benevoient societies of the North, we may add another to the great victories that Freedom has gained.

In the Anti-Slavery Report of the Conference, resolutions were passed instructing the delegates to the General Conference to go for a rule excluding all Slave-holders from the Methodist Episcopal Church. And when the Church has become so purified as not to admit Slaveholders to her communion, then Slavery will

#### A BORDER RUFFIAN JUDGE.

The Tallahassee Floridian gives an extract from a letter, which it ascribes to the Hon. Stirling G. Cato, one of the United States Judges in Kansas. appointed we suppose in place of the Judge removed from office under the pretense of land speculations, but probably also because he was not sufficiently Border Ruffian to command the entire confidence of the Administration. That this Stirling G. Cato is fully up to the hub in that respect nobody, we think, will doubt after reading this letter, written, it is to be recollected, very shortly after his arrival in the Territory and before he could have had any personal knowledge of the settlers whom he undertakes to calumniate. A pretty fellow he for a Judge! Who can wonder that the people of Kansas seek by organizing a State Government to deliver themselves from the jaw of such officials ?

Kansas seek by organizing a State Government to deliver themselves from the jaw of such officials?

"Donaldson, K. T., Feb. 20, 1856.

"W. G. M. Davis, Esq.—Dear Sir. Your letter of the 7th of January, owing to the irregularity of the mails from the snow for the last six or eight weeks, did not reach me till yesterday. I shall have to defer answering some of your inquiries till some future time; I cannot refrain, however, at the present time from answering such of your letter as relates to the character and conduct of the Border Ruflians, as the Missourians or Pro-Slavery party here are called. My observation and experience since I have been here confirm all the reliable information which I have received from others; and I can state with perfect truth that no class of people can be found anywhere, in any State, North or South, that are more penceable, orderly and law-abiding than these same Border Ruflians, any statement that may be found in The St. Louis Democrat, or in the correspondence of Northern Free-Soil and Abolition papers, to the contrary, notwith-tanding.

"You can readily imagine the class of population that would avail themselves of Abolition aid to get out here; and if you were here on the spot, a mere superficial glance would satisfy you of the real quarter in which ruffinnism and lawlessness and violence are to be found. The first blood that was shed in the Territory was shed by an Abolitionist, against whom there is a true bill for murder, and who is now a fagitive from justice, and le turing in the Northern States upon Kansas affairs, to Abolition crowds, and inclining them to aid in the purchase of weapons, and in furnishing means to resist the laws of the Territory. There have been several other homicides committed in the Territory, concerning which my position readers it improper for me to speak, but I would suggest that nobody here ever gives the least credit to any account of them which appears in a Free-Soil or Abolition sheet, either included.

"Mendacity has been reduced by them to reg

Mendacity has been reduced by them to regular system. Their leaders here recently, and when they have had no earthly cause to apprehend any attack from any quarter, and when all other people have been quiet, have had their guards and sentinels round Law-rence, as regularly as if in time of war; have gathered and collected provisions, munitions, etc., and have actually presented themselves to their Northern brethactually presented themselves to their Northern Breth-ren as in a state of siege, for the purpose, doubtless, of hastening emigration, and of blackening and of de-stroying the character of the 'Border Ruffians.' This term, 'Border Ruffian,' is not considered here as a term of reproach, but on the contrary is valued as a compliment, for it marks a wide interval between the Abolitionists of Massachusetts Aid Society notoriety and that straightforwardness and truth and honesty of purpose which are justly the boast of Border Ruffi-ans. If ever any people could find palliation for vio-lations of law, it would be these same Border Ruf-

Their institutions have been attacked by hired in-"Their institutions have been attacked by hired instruments sent here by Northern fanatics, and everything that is near and dear to the South and Missouri,
has been clearly diregarded; and no people can be
expected to endure patiently, and see defenseless
women and children fly from their burning dwellings
at midnight, to seek shelter where they best could
find it, especially when this is the work of hired tools
sent out here for the purpose, and who are all provided
with Sharp's rifles, and are fed and live here by the
same means which sent them here. These are some
of the causes which led to the late 'Kansas war'—
no 't Berder Rufflan' attempted to take the law into o F Border Ruffian' attempted to take the law his own hands, but these outrages were sought to be punished through the ordinary legal tribunals of the builty, but these tribunals were repudiated by the Abolitionists, and all law and authority openly set at defiance. I would suggest that your people take a few copies of *The Missouri Republican*, a sound and every way reliable paper, published at St. Louis.

"Very respectfullly, your obedient servant, "S. G. C." MARINE AFFAIRS.

STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC. This vessel was yesterday taken in tow by two steam-tugs and brought down from the foot of Seventh street, E. R. to the Balance Floating Dock, between Catharine and Market streets. She arrived at 21 o'clock p. m., and at five minutes past 3 p. m. was placed on a center within the dock. She was taken out of water in less than two hours. A large number of spectators were present to witness the event. The guards of the vessel extended very nearly to the sides of the dock, while her prow projected 20 or 25 feet over the inner end. The stern was flush with the outer end of the dock, so that the necessary support was given to every foot of the keel.

THE TRIBUNE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

[Extract from a Private Letter.] New ORLEANS, Friday, April 4, 1856,

It pleases me to see how people gather about THE TRIBERS on file at the Reading-Room here in New-Orleans. The commercial news does not seem alone to interest them. Good omen.

A PATRIOT NINETY-FOUR YEARS OLD.—Captain Jacob Hurd, of Middle Haddam, Conn., being now in the 95th year of his age, voted on last Monday "for "the good of his country." The venerable old patriot served and suffered in the war of "seventy-six;" he then belonged, and he now glories in belonging to the party of George Washington. He can remember the party of George Washington. He can remember his grandfather, who was born 170 years ago in the Highlands of Scotland. He has lived to see seven generations of that grandfather's lineage. Captain Hurd is a beliver in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Constitution of the United States, preamble and all. He voted for George Washington 70 years ago, and his vigor of mind and body is such that he may live to vote often hereafter.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN PHILADEEPHIA.

LOSS ABOUT \$350,000.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin, April 11.

The most destructive conflagration (so far as as the amount of loss is concerned) that has occurred in this city since the great fire of July, 1850, took place this morning. The fire broke out in the large building on Ranstead place, known as the Artisans' Building, The fismes, when first discovered, at about midnight, or shortly after, were confined to a room in the east wing of the fifth story, occupied by S. P. Updike, gold about marker. The fire commenced near an escape.

wing of the fifth stery, occupied by S. P. Updike, gold chain maker. The fire commenced near an escape steam-pipe in a portion of the premises where no fire was used, and its origin is involved in mystery. The flames made but slow progress at first, but the smoke was so done that the firemen, who were early in service, found it impossible to reach the fire.

The Artisans' Building was a huge edifice, five stories in hight, and extending east and west a distance of 112 feet, and north and south 93 feet. It was so constructed that a hollow square was left in the center, the wings of the Artisans' Building forming the north, east and west sides of the area, and a portion of the south side. The rear end of the United States Hotel formed the greater portion of the southern side of the area. the greater portion of the southern side of the The inner angles of the wings of the Artisans' Bu

The principal entrance to the property was from Ranstead place, a narrow passage at the head of which it stood. There was also a branch of the building that had a front upon Merchant street. The flames quickly communicated to the rear of the United States Hotel, and the northern end of that large building was soon in a light blaze.

The boarders in the house moved out most of their baggage, and a good portion of the forniture of the hetel was also removed. The firemen introduced side-streams into the hotel, and although much of the back part was constructed of wood, they succeeded in keep-

part was constructed of wood, they succeeded in keeping the fire in check, and in preventing it from extending through the main body of the hotel.

On the east of the Artisans' Building, the flames
spread to several large structures, some of which were

entirely destroyed.

About two o clock the walls of the Artisans' Building commenced falling, and considerable damage was done in this way. Several persons were hurt, and a man named Allen was so badly crushed that his life

despaired of.

so far as we could ascertain them.

THE ARTISANS BUILDING.—The Artisans' Building, together with an 80-horse steam-engine in the basement, cost \$85,000. The destruction of the building and machinery was complete, and very little was saved by the occupants. Mr. Cowperthwait was insured

There were a great number of tenants, and not less

There were a great number of tenants, and not loss than 300 operatives were engaged upon the various floors. The tenants were as follows:

First Floor.—James Burk, printer of cloths and satints: less, \$20,000—insured for \$10,000. Mr. Burk occupied the north and east wings of this floor.

James Watts, silversmith; loss, \$3,000—no insurance. There was some machinery upon the premises of Mr. Watts that belonged to Henry Dubosa, jeweier.

J. H. Camp, lithograper; loss, \$8,000-insured for S2,000.

Second Floor.—P. S. Duval & Co., liftographers, eccupied the entire second floor. Their loss is immense. They had thirty or forty presses in operation, and a great number of valuable stones, pictures and materials. Among the stones were a number belonging to

rials. Among the stones were a number belonging to the United States Government, which were illustrations for the forthcoming History of the Japan Expedition. There was also about \$6,000 worth of finished work belonging to the Government, that was destroyed. The loss on the second floor is estimated at \$100,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$30,000. There Floor.—Edward Gaskill, bookbinder, occupied the north and east wings of the third floor. He had a large stock of work and materials on hand, part of which belonged to the United States Government. The loss upon their premises is probably not less than \$20,000. We have not learned whether there was an insurance upon this property.

insurance upon this property.

Fourth Floor.—George W. Simons & Brother, gold

insurance upon this property.

Fourth Floor.—George W. Stmons & Brother, gold pencil makers, occupied the greater part of the fourth floor. Not a cent's worth of their property was saved, except'such stock and materials as were in their fire-proofs. The latter have not been opened. The Messrs, Simons estimate their loss in machinery, tools, &c., at \$20,000. They have an insurance of \$5,000 upon their property. C. & C. P. Warner, watch-case makers, occupied the west wing of the fourth floor. Their loss is about \$10,000. We could not learn the amount of their insurance. Nathan Morgan, spectacle-fiame maker, occupied the east portion of this floor. Loss \$8,000; insured for \$5,000.

Fifth Floor.—S. Updyke, chain maker. Loss \$4,000; insured for \$2,000. It was in this apartment the fire originated. Samuel B. Eakins, electro-plater and gilder. Loss \$3,000; partly insured. George Heppard, jeweler. Mr. H. worked for the Messrs. Simons. His loss is in tools; \$200 will probably cover it. Chas. Williams, paper-marbler. Loss \$4,000; no insurance.

This estimate makes the loss in the Artisans' Build-

This estimate makes the loss in the Artisans' Build-

RANSTEAD PLACE. The property on the south side of Ranstead place, below the Artisans' Building was not damaged in any considerable degree.

On the north side, No. 1 was occupied on the first

On the north side, No. I was occupied on the first story as a lager beer saloon—loss \$200; second and third stories, by Mr. Dobelbower, printer—loss esti-mated at about \$5,000; fourth story, by Mr. Samuel N. Fester, emboser and fancy label manufacturer—loss about \$3,000. All these tenants lost everything—stock, tools and materials. No. 3 was occupied by Edward Jones, stair, and

-stock, tools and materials.

No. 3 was occupied by Edward Jones, stair-rod manufacturer, on the first floor. Mr. J.'s loss is about \$1,000; we learn that he was insured. Second and third floors, Kite and Walton, printers—loss \$8,000, insured \$5,000. Fourth floor, Messrs. Fisher & Brother, printers. Messrs. F. and Brother are insured to the extent of \$5,000, but their loss will far exceed this. They have lost all their stereotype plates, five presess, and a large quantity of materials—loss esti-materials and control of the control

mated at \$12,000.

The buildings Nos. 3 and 4 were of brick, five stories in height. They were estimated at about \$3,000 each. They were insured.

MERCHANT STREET.

The portion of the Artisan's Building that stood on The portion of the Artisan's Building that stood on Merchant street was saved, as it was in a measure detached from the main structure. Merrihew & Thompson, printers; Moss & Brother, book binders; B. Franklin Jackson, printer; Deutz & Winsell, jewelers, and Wood & Cheney, agents, occupied this portion of the property. The damage here was mostly by water. Moss & Brother and Mr. Jackson estimate their losses at \$1,500 each. The other tenants escaped serious damage. A number of other buildings on Merchant street that were more or less damaged. The rear end of Duffy's stable, was crushed by the falling walls. The back part of the packing box manufactory of C. & D. Stewart was crushed and burned.

& D. Stewart was crushed and burned.

J. S. Warner, silver surgical instrument maker, and other occupants of property on Merchants street, suffered some from the removal of their goods and from water. The stables of the Black Bear Inn, at the corner of Fifth and Merchant street, were crushed by the falling well.

We estimate the damage on Merchant street, outside of the Artisans' Building, at about \$4,000.

POURTH STREET. Some of the occupants of the stores on the West side of Fourth street suffered from water, and several persons moved some of their goods.

THE LOSERS, THE LOSSES AND THE INSURANCE.

The following is a compend of the losses and the amount of the insurance so far as we could ascertain

Insurance \$25,000 30,000 10,000 LOSERS. H. Cowperthwait..... P. S. Duval & Co..... 5,000 Moss & Brother..... B. F. Jackson.... Jones.
Sulidings Nos. 5 and 4 Ranstead place.
Sulidings on Merchant street.
Subn Bea. U.S. Hotel.
J. Maclellan Rice & Hart.....

> ........ \$132,860 £93,000 INCIDENTS.

One of the most melancholy incidents of this disastrous conflagration was the death of an elderly woman named Mary Ann Christie, living in Chestnut street, immediately east of the United States Hotel. During the hight of the conflagration Miss Christie became so much alarmed that she died from terror.

The Artisans' Building contained valuable machinery.

upon every floor. The motive power for the whole was furnished by the powerful engine in the basement, which belonged to the proprietor of the structure. The ruins present a sad appearance to-day; the toppling walls have mostly been thrown down, and where three hundred persons were actively engaged yesterday, there is now but a smouldering heap of bricks and broken machinery.

When the west wall fell a man, said to belong to the Western Engine, was on the roof of Stewart's carpener shop, and was buried beneath the mass of burning

ruins. Before the fragments of the wall had fairly ceased to fall, a gallant fellow was seen to dash into the midst of the wreck, and soon discovered that his comrade was still alive. A dozen brave men instantly rushed to the rescue, and with a generous recklessness of life, toiled manfully amid the smoke and flame, to release him from his frightful situation. Again and again they were driven back by the crashing walls, but they still persevered until their efforts were crowned with success, and they reappeared bearing the still living form of the unfortunate man.

The rear part of the splendid new structure of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank jutted immediately upon the southern side of the blazing factory, and was exposed for some time to the sea of flame that burst from the windows, but the fire proof shatters of the bank resisted the fire, and the splendid edifice escaped almost unscathed.

caped almost unscathed.

The man described above as having been buried up

among the ruiss named Bartholomew Allen. He is about twenty-five years of sge, and is supposed to have come to the fire with the Western Engine Company. His injuries are of a very severe char-

acter.

Rice & Hurt, publishers, No. 27 Minor street, lost \$1,500 worth of books in Mr. Gazkill's bindery, and all the valuable steel engravings for the "Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," which cost over \$4,0,000, are in a vault under the ruins. No insurance.

The destruction of property is immense; but when the character and location of the principal buildings destroyed are considered, it is only wonderful that the flames were kept within the bounds destroyed.

The First is Bisgham's Coder.—When the fire in Kanstead Place was in progress, and the sparks

The First is Birgham's Courst.—When the fire in Ranstead Place was in progress, and the sparks were thying southward, the root of a large four-story brick building in Bingham's Court caught fire from some of the flying sparks. The building which was damaged was a large four-story brick one, and was formerly the back portion of the Bingham Mansion, more recently the Mansion House hotel.

The roof was completely burned off, and every portion of the building deenched with water, thus damaging it materially.

It was occupied by a number of German families, most of whom removed their goods.

most of whom removed their goods.

The owner of the house is Dr. Jayne. The loss is about \$5,000 from fire and water, and the insurance

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES.

This committee from the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to announcement, for the purpose of taking into consideration the petition of the purpose of taking into consideration the petition of certain parties to be associated under the name of the "New-York Passenger and Baggage Line," for the couveyance of passengers and baggage to and from the various railroad depots and steamboat landings. Messrs Wattons, O. D. Swan, C. Appleby, Wm. Taylor and J. M. Phillips, members of the committee, were present. Several gentlemen opposed to and several in favor of the line, were also in attendance.

After disposing of the regular routine business, the
After disposing of the regular routine business, the
CHARMAN stated he was ready to hear the arguments
of the gentlemen respecting the line, whereupon Mr.
W. W. Leland and others spoke favorably to the
measure, recommending it to the committee as a great
public benefit.

Mr. Lewyre, on bahalf, the positioners said that Mr. Lawron, on behalf the petitioners, said that

measure, recommending it to the committee as a great public benefit.

Mr. Lawtos, on behalf the petitioners, said that there was great and intolerable inconvience in the present system; he had lived in the city for eighteen years, and during that time had been in the habit of going from and returning to the city twice a weak, and on two occasions only had he been conveyed from a hotel for the sum of 25 cents. It is generally thought that the usual fare charged was 30 cents; this was not true; the charges at present were enormous impositions. This was no "reform association" gotten up for the express purpose of destroying a numerous class of the community. The object of the line was of course primarily to make money, but in such a manner as would commend it to the good sense of the public. The Company propose to have a central place of business, where responsible mea will be found to right all wrongs, accidental or intentional. This would interefere with the present disreputable state of affairs. If it will put down the hackmen, it is a clear proof that it is a good concern, for the public would patronize the best system. At present there is no such thing as a remedy for such evils. Hacks are a most dangerous species of conveyance; ladies would not use them. The only serious objection put forth by the remonstants was that the line would centlict with the act of the Legislature regulating stage routes in the city. The proposed ordinance will not create a str. er route within the meaning of that act. The advantage to the public of a well-known and responsible organization of this description, with ample means convenient and comfortable carriages, and known and uniform rates of charge, to include the conveyance of the passenger and his baggaage, would undoubtedly be duly appreciated by travelers. The old ordinance was drawn with the view that, being so well backed, the association would be well conducted, and that if other Companies should desire to get up similar organizations, they should be made to go through th Line" would be a great advantage and benefit to citizens and strangers visiting the city. One of the vehicles of their line would carry twelve persons, which is as many as three of the ordinary hacks which blockade the streets and docks will carry. The system has been adopted already in several other cities, where it works admirably. There is no reason why it should not be applicable in this city. It is certainly much preferable to the one now in operation.

The Committee agreed to have another meeting on this matter, for the purpose of affording the remon-strants an opportunity for stating their objections, after which they adjourned. preferable to the one now in

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FRIDAY, April 11.—Ald. ISAAC O. BARKER, President, in the Chair.

Communications.—From the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, transmitting a letter to him from the Superintendent of Pavements, in reference to the necessity of having the pavement of Chatham street and the Bowery attended to. Referred to Committee on Streets.

From the Mayor, in reference to the Board of Supervisors, as follows:

Referred to Committee on Streets.
From the Mayor, in reference to the Board of Supervisors, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

To the Honorable, the Beard of Aldermen.
GENTLENES: This communication is addressed to you as a Beard of Aldermen, because you also concluste, with the addition of the Mayor and the Recorder, the Beard of Supervisors of this County, and it is the bearer method of getting these few suggestions before the members of that body.

Without referring to what has already taken place as to the meeting and organization of the Supervisors for the current year, and without a wish to represent any party or individual. I best to express the hope that there be no further delay in the convention of the Beard, that the public creditors may be paid, and other important business be transacted.

In relation to the Presidency of the Beard—which, it has been selleged, has been the cause of the difficulty—so far as I am concerted, I have no desire to occupy that office, and an quite ready to stand aside or yield it to any other member, provided the selection be made according to law, with the presence of either the Recorder or myself. Indeed, the many pressing and uncrossly severe duties of the office of Mayor, render it quita undesirable for me to add to them by this position, and I shall be satisfied to take my place upon the floor in a more free and to the interests of the tax payors.

Therefore, in all kindness, permit me to ask that the Board of Supervisors may be convened at once, and to recommend to my friends that no atruggle be made as to presiding officer, but that any perifermen possessing the necessary qualifications may be relected, without preference or provision conditionations. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Ald. VOORHIS moved that this be referred to the Chairman of the Supervisors (the Alderman of the Seventeenth), that he might call a seeting of that Board.

Ald. CLANCY said he did not recognize any member as Chairman of the Supervisors, for that Board as organized. He objected

the table.

Ald, ELY hoped the paper would be referred to him

—the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He held that the
Board had been legally convened and organized. This message
he depounded as a dodge of the Mayor to get the Board to commit itself.

Aid, CLANCY said he was willing that the paper he referred to any other Whig member than the Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, and hoped Aid. Voorhis would withdraw the

Seventeenth Ward, and heped Aid. Voorhis would withdraw the motion.

Aid. Voorhits said this was the proper course for the paper to take, and contended that under the laws of the State the Board of Supervisors was duly organized and its officers elected by a unjointy of the members.

Aid. CLANCY moved to amend by referring it to the Clerk with subority to call a meeting of the Supervisors when a sufficient number of members signed the call, which was lest. The question on a reference to the Chairman was then taken and carried.

From Geo. H. Purser, Corporation Attorney, showing the amount of moneys received in his Department the past month for fines, being \$11.75.

Reports Adopted—To concur in the award of contract for building an iron hell-tower at Mount Morris, Harlem, to Julius Kreell, at \$2,300. To pay hose company \$30 for any penditure in gas fatures. Advage to appropriating \$19,500 asked for by the late Street Commissioner to repair sidewalks and to cart and gutter. To crade One Hundred and Twenty-first attest, between Avenue A and the East River. To key four-inch waster-pipe from the hydrant to the beassent of the Gity Hall. To rem succeste James Wisely with \$100 for the loss of a horse. To build an addition to the house of Engine Company M. The Resard adjourned to Mondey.

horse. To build an addition to the No. 42. The Beard adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
FRIDAY, April 11.—A stated session of the Board was held, the President, BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, esq., in the chair.

Mr. HUNT, Councilman elect to fill vacancy caused be the death of Mr. Robert S. Dixon, appeared and took his cent.

The regular order of the evening, the third reading of bills, was taken up. The bill in relation to cleaning streets, setted upon in the Committee of the Wands on Wednesday last, was taken up and passed on a final passage by a rote of 35 ayes

o 13 mays.

After sitting for a time in Committee of the Whole, the Board